

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1823.

No. 154.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

* * * Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough,
N. C., January 1, 1823.

A James Armstrong,
Sarah Armstrong,
Frederick I. Avery,
James Atkinson,
Wm. Andrus,
Garrison Anderson,
James Allison,
Joseph Allison.

B Wm. S. Baker,
Wm. M. Ballard,
John H. K. Burgin,
Miss Nancy Boyan,
Joshua Berry,
Catherine S. Bonner,
Richard Breeze,
Louis I. Bruce,
John Bruce,
Wm. Boyles,
Joseph Booth, sen.
Joshua Buckingham,
Wm. Bowls.

C Miss Eliza Chapman,
Jane W. Curry,
C. Campbell,
Mrs. Polly Gate, sen.
James Carroll,
Samuel Claylor,
James Cheek,
John Carrigan,
Duncan Cameron,
Martha Caldwell,
John Cummings,
Nancy Carroll,
John Carrington,
Ephraim Cate,
Clark and Master of
Equity.

D Abraham Davis,
Gwendolfe Debrulcr,
Thomas Day, 2
Rev. B. T. Daniel,
Benjamin Dorman,
Jesse Dorman,
Elizabeth Estes, 2
Birrass Estess.

F Mrs. Fleming,
Margaret Fausett.
G Master R. Grove,
Mrs. Elizabeth Glass,
Samuel Gaffard,
Rev. E. Graves, 2
Wm. D. Grimes.

H James Hatch, 2
Wm. Horton,
Barry Hurdle,
Charles J. Haigh,
Thos. W. Holden,
James Hutchinson,
Richard Hines,
Howell F. Hicks,
Wm. Harris,
Mildred F. Hall,
James Hamle,
Miss Sally B. Hanten,
Morgan Hart,
Wm. Hicks,
Lucy H. Hicks.

R. L. Cook, P. M.

Jan. 3.

52—

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell one tract of
land, containing

Two hundred Acres,

lying on Cain creek; also one ditto, four miles
from Hillsborough, containing

One hundred Acres;

one ditto, ten miles from Hillsborough, on the
stage road leading from Hillsborough to Chapel
Hill, containing

One hundred and four Acres,

well watered and timbered.

Also my House and Lot in
the town of Hillsborough, a good
dwelling house, and all necessary
outhouses. Terms will be made
easy, and no doubt to suit purchasers, by ap-
plying to the subscriber.

Meredith Adams.

Dec. 14.

49—4w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and
despatch.

ELEGANT

Mahogany Furniture.

THE subscriber has lately received, on
commission, from Mr. John Baker's fac-
tory at Fayetteville, the following articles of
elegant Mahogany furniture, viz.

- 1 fancy Side Board,
- 1 plain ditto,
- 1 fancy Bureau,
- 1 plain ditto,
- 1 Secretary,
- 1 Book Case,
- 1 pair twisted leg Dining Tables,
- 1 twisted leg Breakfast Table,
- 1 plain ditto,
- 1 inclosed Wash Stand,
- 1 corner ditto,
- 1 octagon Candle Stand,
- 2 double elliptic ditto,
- 1 brass clasped Portable Desk,
- 2 Toilette Glasses,
- 1 Camp Bedstead,
- 2 pair Foot Stools, &c.

ALSO

- 1 maple Camp Bedstead,
- 1 handsome Swinging Cradle.

The above furniture is made in the best
manner, and will be sold low for cash, upon
a short credit. Those who are desirous of
purchasing, will be shown the articles on ap-
plying to the subscriber, at Birdsell & Co.'s
store.

Anthony W. Horton.

Jan. 6.

52—1f

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have
received since they commenced business.
They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making

Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be execu-
ted with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1.

52—1f

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Chapel-Hill,
N. C., January 1, 1823.

A Charles E. Alexander, John Lambert.
B John Blackwood,
George S. Balner,
John Berl,
William Barber, 2
Horace B. Benton,
William M. Ballard,
Mrs. Eliza Benjamin,
Samuel Brewer.

C Jesse Carter,
Thomas Cole or Allen
Ellis,
Andrew Collins,
Henry E. Coleman,
Mrs. Caldwell.

D William Daniel.
E John Elliott.
F John Fitts,
Richard L. Fearn,
Mary Piontoul,
The Freshman Class.

G William H. Gray.
H Samuel S. Hinton,
Zachariah Hinton,
William G. Hill,
Miss Nancy Herring,
Enoch Haddock,
Mrs. Sarah Hudson.

I James D. Turner,
Samuel Thompson,
Margaret T. Taylor,
W. B. Tilliston,
Thomas Thompson, 3
Joseph Terry,
John L. Turner,
Mary Thomas,
Edward Turner,
Hiram Turner, 2
David Thompson,
Samuel Tillinghurst.

J James Hatch, 2
Wm. Horton,
Barry Hurdle,
Charles J. Haigh,
Thos. W. Holden,
James Hutchinson,
Richard Hines,
Howell F. Hicks,
Wm. Harris,
Mildred F. Hall,
James Hamle,
Miss Sally B. Hanten,
Morgan Hart,
Wm. Hicks,
Lucy H. Hicks.

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Mary Thomas,
Edward Turner,
Hiram Turner, 2
David Thompson,
Samuel Tillinghurst.

TO LET.

THE Store House lately occupied
by James Phillips & Son.

Also FOR SALE,

A handsome Philadelphia built GIG.

Inquire of

Wm. H. Whitted.

Dec. 17.

49—

Houses and Lots in Hillsbo-

rough. FOR SALE.

DR O'FARRELL will sell all his houses
and lots, either in the whole or singly.

Prime Cider by the quart, and domestic
Wine equal to any imported.

Also Montana's Hebrew Bible, and Bux-
torf's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

Oct. 16.

40—1f

A Good Opportunity.

THE proprietors of the OBSERVER & GA-
ZETTE, will sell a great bargain of their
Printing Establishment in Fayetteville.

From the many advantages in point of local
situation, with the extensive patronage this
paper now possesses, it promises to be ere
long, one of the most profitable Journals
printed in the state, and at the same time to
afford a good field for the display of useful
talent. To a man of some capital, practically
acquainted with the details of a printing of-
fice, such an opportunity seldom occurs.

Further information may be obtained, by
letter, addressed to James Seawell, Fayette-
ville, N. C.

42—

EDUCATION.

THE Female School at Mrs. Jane Ray's,
under the care of Polly D. Hamner, will
commence on Monday the 13th instant, where
will be taught the useful and ornamental
branches of FEMALE EDUCATION, at
the following reduced prices:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic at \$5 per
session.

Geography, English Grammar, Drawing, Paint-
ing and Needle-work, at \$6 50 per ses-
sion.

Board by Mrs. Jane Ray, at 25 dollars per
session.

Jan. 1.

51—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Mark Pickett
vs.
William Pickett et alia.

In Equity.

IT appearing to the court that John Rice
and his wife —, two of the defendants,
are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered,
that publication be made in the Hillsborough
Recorder for three weeks successively, for
the said John Rice and his wife — to ap-
pear here at the next term of this court to be
held for Orange county, at the court house in
Hillsborough, on the third Monday in March
next, to answer the complainant's bill, other-
wise the same will be taken pro confesso
against them, heard ex parte, and decreed
accordingly.

Test,

James Webb, C. M. E.

Price adv. \$1 50

52—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Thomas Hutchins
vs.
William Pickett et alia.

In Equity.

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and his wife —, two of the defendants,
are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered,
that publication be made in the Hillsborough
Recorder for three weeks successively, for
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Test,

James Webb, C. M. E.

Price adv. \$1 50

52—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Thomas Hutchins
vs.
William Pickett et alia.

In Equity.

IT appearing to the court that John Rice
and his wife —, two of the defendants,
are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered,
that publication be made in the Hillsborough
Recorder for three weeks successively, for
the said John Rice and his wife — to ap-
pear here at the next term of this court to be
held for Orange county, at the court house in
Hillsborough, on the third Monday in March
next, to answer the complainant's bill, other-
wise the same will be taken pro confesso
against them, heard ex parte, and decreed
accordingly.

Test,

James Webb, C. M. E.

Price adv. \$1 50

52—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Thomas Hutchins
vs.
William Pickett et alia.

In Equity.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the defendant in this case is not an
inhabitant of this state: Therefore ordered,
that publication be made in the Hillsborough
Recorder for six weeks, that the defendant
appear at the next term of this court, to be
held on the fourth Monday of February next,
at the court house in Hillsborough, and re-
ply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment
will be entered against him according to the
plaintiff's demand.

Test,

John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$2 63

51—6w

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the stable of the subscri-
ber, in Orange county, 16 miles west of
Chapel Hill, on the night of the 20th instant,
a sorrel horse, with a large old fashioned
double skirted saddle and bridle. The horse is
about five feet high, small star on his forehead,
small white streak on his nose, some white on
his hind feet, his mane hangs on the left side.
The person suspected as the thief, calls his
name Speed, which he sometimes changes to
Speed, and no doubt will change his name
again; he is about six feet high, stout built, full
in the face, and has the appearance of a man
that has been sick; his dress was a light drab
coloured coat and pantaloons, and a large hat
turned up at the sides and behind. I will give
the above reward for the horse and thief, or
five dollars for the horse alone.

James Johnston.

Dec. 22, 1822.

56—3wp

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for
sale that valuable Plantation and
well known House of Entertainment
where he now lives, two miles east
from Hillsborough; the house is well finish-
ed and roomy, with a good kitchen, good
stables, and all other necessary out-houses;
with an Oil Mill, in good order, calculated to
make two thousand gallons of oil per annum.
The land is rich, and the plantation in good
repair, with a good meadow and orchard, is
well timbered and watered, affording two ex-
cellent springs, and the situation is as healthy
as any in the state. All of which will be sold
on reasonable terms; or should it be desired,
the house and plantation will be sold separate
from the mill.

Wm. Pickett.

N. B. The subscriber continues to pur-
chase Flax Seed at his oil mill, as usual, at
eighty cents per bushel.

Orange county, 11th mo. 12.

44—1f

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office, and the several
stores in town,

HEARTT'S

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

Oct. 9.

39—

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 6.

Mr. Hemphill presented a memorial
of the Board of Manufactures of the
Pennsylvania Society for the encourage-
ment of American manufactures, pray-
ing that measures may be adopted for
affording further protection to the ma-
nufactures of the United States; which
memorial was referred to the commit-
tee on manufactures.

Mr. Stewart presented a petition of
sundry inhabitants of the state of Penn-
sylvania, praying that the aid and pa-
tronage of congress may be afforded to
a plan for uniting, by a canal, the
waters of the rivers Potomac and Ohio;
which petition was referred to the com-
mittee on roads and canals.

Mr. McLane, from the committee of
ways and means, made a report upon
the subject of the reservations of land
to the Indians, within the state of Geo-
rgia, by the treaties with the Creeks and
Cherokees, accompanied by a bill "for
the extinction of the Indian title to cer-
tain reserves of land within the state of
Georgia."

Mr. Rankin from the committee on
public lands, to whom was refer-
red the bill from the senate concerning
the education lands in Missouri, report-
ed it, with sundry amendments; and
they were referred to a committee of
the whole.

Tuesday, January 7.

Mr. Scott, from the committee on
public lands, to which was recommitted
the bill enabling the claimants to lands
within the limits of the territory of Mis-
souri, to institute proceedings to try the
validity of their claims, reported a
new bill to enable the holders of incom-
plete French and Spanish titles to lands
within that part of the late province of
Louisiana, which is now comprised
within the limits of the state of Missouri,
to institute proceedings to try the valid-
ity thereof, and to obtain complete titles
for the same when found to be valid;
which bill was twice read and commit-
ted.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, &c.

The joint resolution of Mr. A. Smyth,
of Va. proposing several amendments
to the constitution, to disqualify for
holding office all persons who shall be
members of the house of representatives,
at the time of an election of president
of the United States, &c. was read a se-
cond time, and on motion of Mr. S.
committed to a committee of the whole
on the state of the Union.

The unfinished business of yesterday
was, on motion of Mr. McLane, order-
ed to lie on the table; and

The house resolved itself into a com-
mittee of the whole on the bill making
a partial appropriation for the support
of government, and, no objection being
made to it, the bill was ordered to be
engrossed and read a third time, and
was finally read a third time, passed,
and sent to the senate.

Mr. Cannon gave notice that he
should on Thursday call up his militia
discipline bill; and

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, January 8.

Mr. Hernandez presented a memorial
from sundry inhabitants of East Flor-
ida, praying that the Floridas may be
formed into two distinct territorial gov-
ernments; that a law may be passed
authorizing the appointment of a sepa-
rate board of land commissioners for the
eastern section of said territory, to ad-
just and determine the claims of the
United States, and that the expense at-
tending the exhibition of proof of title,
be paid by the United States; that citi-
zens of the United States may be au-
thorized by law, to settle on the public
lands, (known as such,) on giving pub-
lic notice of their intention so to do, and
to purchase the settlement so made, at
such price as shall be established by
law for the sale of the public lands; for
the aid of congress in opening and im-
proving the roads in said territory; for
the erection of a light-house at the en-
trance of the harbor of St. Au-
gustine, at St. John's river, Mosquito,
and Key West, and a beacon at the
south end of Lake George; that some
measures may be adopted to insure the
tranquillity and security of the country
against the Seminole Indians; that
claims to land commonly called British
grants may engage the attention of the
general government; that the members
of the legislative council may be elected
by the people; complain of an act of the
legislative council of said territory, pas-
sed at their last session, providing for
the levying of taxes, as oppressive, and
praying that the collection of the same
may be suspended by an act of congress,
until the next meeting of the council;
complain, further, of another act of
the said council, providing for the elec-
tion of a delegate to congress, whereby
common soldiers of the army are per-

mitted to vote, and praying that this
evil may also be corrected by an act
of congress; complaining further, that
the judicial system for said territory is
not suited to their present situation, and
praying that alterations, in the said me-
morial suggested, may be adopted. The
subjects of this memorial were respect-
ively referred to the proper commit-
tees.

On motion of Mr. Walworth, the
message of the president of the United
States, and the documents accompany-
ing it, communicating the laws of the
Territory of Florida, presented some
days ago, were ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

Thursday, January 9.

Mr. Tod, from the committee on
manufactures, reported "A

Mr. M. Lane, gave notice, that, on Wednesday next, he should move to go into committee of whole on the bill for further regulating the duties on imports and tonnage.

The consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill providing for disciplining the militia of the United States, was resumed, Mr. Condit in the chair; when

Mr. Sanders, of N. C. rose, and opposed the bill, at considerable length, concluding by a motion to strike out the first section of the bill. He was followed by Messrs. Chambers, Cannon and Williamson, in support of the bill; and by Messrs. Keyes, Dwight, Woodcock, and Floyd, in opposition to it.

Mr. Dwight, from impressions of respect for the principle of the bill, and believing that, in some other shape, it would be more agreeable to the house, moved that the committee rise and report progress; which was agreed to.

Mr. Woodcock then moved that the bill be laid on the table; which was also agreed to.

Adjourned to Monday.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

New York, January 11.

The regular packet ship James Munroe, capt. Marshall, which arrived below last evening, brought London dates to the evening of the 5th December.

The intelligence by this arrival is more than ordinarily important. The congress of Verona has broken up. Spain has been consigned to France, to enforce, if the latter thinks proper, a return to the ancient system. France and Spain, in consequence, presents the spectacle of two great nations, arming to destroy each other; the allied powers standing by as lookers on, watching when they may think it necessary, or consistent with their own safety, to assist in putting down the constitutional system in the peninsula. Great Britain, in particular, professing to have taken a neutral stand, "whatever (says the Courier) may be the result of the differences, either between France and Spain, or between Russia and Turkey." The emperor Alexander, confident in his own physical strength, apparently indifferent whether there should be war or peace, though secretly, as is alleged, preferring the former, and, according to the late advices from Warsaw, raising immense levies of troops in the North of Russia, for the purpose of augmenting his already formidable armies, that he may carry into effect his long contemplated designs against the Turks. In the midst of this "din of war," we find scarcely any notice taken of the Greeks, though it is not attempted to be denied, that their oppressors have been compelled to evacuate the Morea after the total destruction of a powerful army; and that the remnant of their fleet had sought refuge in the Dardanelles from the pursuit of the victorious patriots.

With the limited information at present in our hands, it is not for us to speculate what may or may not, be the result of the recent changes in Europe. The London Courier considers war inevitable, and openly avows that it is not for territory that France arms against Spain, but "against principles that tend, in her opinion, to shake the allegiance, and to unsettle all attachment to the monarchical form of government."

The sudden breaking up of the congress at Verona, and the publicity given to its decision, seems to have given rise to a multitude of reports as to the preparations for war, many of which we presume will turn out to be unfounded. It was even stated that a body of the French army of observation had actually crossed the Pyrenees, and penetrated into Spain. It was certain that an ordinance had been issued by the French government, calling out 40,000 of the levy 1822, and it was rumoured that this was to be raised to 75,000 men, and that all the sailors were collecting to be sent off to man the fleets at Brest and Toulon. The Spanish minister at Paris was reported to have left that place on the 1st of December for Madrid. The French chambers were to meet the first week in January.

A letter from Paris, of the 2d of December, gives it as the general opinion that some delay would take place, in order to give Spain time to deliberate and decide upon the ultimatum, transmitted from congress. But on the other side of it was asserted that the ministry of Madrid had already sent in its decision; and that the Spanish envoy, at Verona, was fully empowered to declare that Spain would not consent to the slightest modification of her constitution, by the dictation of foreign powers.

The Monitor contains the speech of Bertrand de La, delivered in the Spanish cortes. It accuses the French government of having favored the factions on all occasions—of having furnished them with clothes and warlike materials—he declares that if they continue to excite fresh dissensions, the moment will arrive in which they shall repent it. These expressions are thus printed in the Monitor. He hints at assisting the revolutionists in France, and even advocates the same revolutionary doc-

trines which were used by the French Revolutionists. Nor does it appear from the proceedings of the cortes that the royal family are treated with more respect than they were. The King's Palace is liable to domiciliary visits, though the private apartments of their majesties and the royal family are not to be entered.

A meeting has been held at Madrid, at which Gen. Riego and a number of deputies attended, and where it was unanimously agreed, "that Spain ought never to provoke war; but that it ought to be wished for as a benefit, if open hostilities put an end to secret and perfidious intrigues, infinitely more formidable for a generous nation, confident of its dignity and power, and ready to make great sacrifices to sustain national honor and independence." Official accounts had been received at Madrid from general Mina, detailing his success against the "Army of the Faith."

The Marquis de Lascour, senior of the French generals, died at Paris on the 12th, in the 76th year of his age.

The fluctuation of the funds, particularly the Spanish of London, Paris, and Madrid, in consequence of expected hostilities, appears to have been very great, and to have excited considerable alarm. Active preparations were going on in England, to fit out a squadron for special service. Commodore Owen was to have the command.

Violent gales had been experienced on the sea board, which had occasioned considerable damage among the shipping.

Near Wexford a trunk had been picked up containing female wearing apparel and a few books, in one of which was written a receipt as follows:—Received from Mrs. Dobell, 65 dollars, for rent of her lodgings, to March instant. It was dated at Boston, March, 1822, and signed "Wm. Little."

The Gazette de France states that a ship lately arrived at Lisbon, had brought intelligence of the death of the emperor Iurbitide. [Com. Adv.]

Extract from a private letter, dated Verona, November 21.

The principal, and perhaps the only, object for which the congress was assembled at Verona, was the political situation of the Spanish and Portuguese monarchies. The discussions and deliberations upon that point are terminated.—With the exception of the sovereigns and ministers who have taken a share in them, there is nobody who is positively acquainted with their result.

There have been four or five sittings of congress specially devoted to the affairs of Spain. The duke of Wellington has, on each occasion, declared in a formal manner, his hostility to every species of armed intervention; and in so doing has been supported by Austria and Prussia. Russia has appeared to incline to the opposite side, but without urging her opinion with much weight. The French diplomatists were busily employed in pointing out the danger to which their country would be exposed, were the royal authority to be left as feeble as the constitution of the cortes had made it.

At the last sitting, it is said the French diplomatists endeavored to destroy the arguments against a rupture with Spain, and have succeeded in obtaining this decision in their favour; that every power having the indisputable right to make war against any other, when it thinks that it has just and imperative reasons for so doing, France may employ that right against Spain if she thinks proper, but that in such case the other powers should be bound in honor to remain neutral.

It is added that after this decision of congress the emperor of Austria, and even the emperor of Russia, as well as a majority of the ministers, particularly the Duke of Wellington, have in a friendly manner advised the French ministers not to undertake this war, or at least to reflect on it well and maturely beforehand, as it might place in danger the repose of Europe; an event of which it is not difficult to foresee the melancholy consequences.

For some days past there has arrived here positive intelligence that many foreign merchants have demanded letters of marque from the Spanish government, for the purpose of arming privateers, in case war should take place between France and Spain; and that a great quantity of these letters of marque have already been transmitted to different Spanish consuls, particularly those resident in England, in order that they may be delivered to the privateers at the very moment that they receive official knowledge of the declaration of war.

There are other subjects to be acted upon; it is said that the conduct of the cortes has been severely characterized by the congress, and even by the Duke of Wellington himself; that the emperor Alexander has shown great indignation at it; that his imperial majesty has no longer any hope of an accommodation; and that he only waits for the arrival of Count de Lutow, to declare his definitive determination respecting Turkey. The envoys from the Greek government have not been officially admitted to the presence of the sovereigns.

With regard to Naples and Piedmont, the report is very general that the sovereigns of these two countries and their ministers have used every exertion to

get the Austrian troops withdrawn from them, but that Austria has thrown great obstacles in the way of their demands, which found only a feeble support in one of the principal members of the congress. People are, in consequence, convinced that the two extremities of Italy will still for a long time be occupied by Germans. It is believed that the principal reason urged by Austria, was the situation of the Spanish Peninsula.

Extract of a letter to the London Courier.

Paris Dec. 2.

"Dispatches were sent off this afternoon to Spain. The question of a declaration of war, will in all probability depend upon the answer to these dispatches. The decision of the congress was sent off to Madrid from Verona, and the dispatches now spoken of, are supposed to contain a statement of the views of France, and a requisition to do certain acts, on the refusal to comply with which requisition, a war is threatened."

"The late accounts from Madrid, by no means lead to the expectation, that the present government of Spain will be willing to make any concessions for the sake of preserving peace. The last advices from Madrid, are only eight days old; and by them we find that the Cortes was adopting very active and vigorous measures to raise a large military force." The conduct of France was freely spoken of, and loudly condemned in a recent debate, when it was again required, that France should give a clear and categorical answer to the question, as to her intention in bringing so large an army on the frontiers. It seems that this demand was answered by a statement on the part of the Spanish ministry, that negotiations were pending upon the subject. It was declared in this discussion, according to a private letter, that but for the aid of France in money, arms and protection, the rebellion in the north east would have been terminated long since.

"All the news from Toulouse, Bayonne, and Perpignan, relative to the success of the constitutionalists, is receiving daily confirmation; and having quelled this domestic enemy, for the present at least, it is not likely that the Spanish government will be inclined, on this account, to be more submissive."

From the London Courier, Dec.

We have not received at a late hour this morning any later intelligence from Paris than that which we communicated yesterday. It is probable, however, that we may receive an express in the course of the day, which we shall announce, if it bring any news of importance.

We have, since our last, given the deepest attention to the mass of intelligence which we have received, both public and private, and we are irresistibly led to this conclusion, that war must take place between France and Spain, unless one of two things happen, which we have not at present the least right to expect—1st, that the Cortes will abandon their constitution, and consent to model one upon the views and principles of the continental powers; or, 2dly, that France has persisted with such constancy and determination in getting her claim of a right to an armed intervention with the affairs of Spain acknowledged, without having the intention of exercising it. What a ridiculous figure would the eye in the eyes of European powers—particularly in those of Spain!—Instead of discouraging the revolutionists in that country, or in any other, she would give them additional effrontery and spirits. They would argue in this way—"The holy alliance dare not to intimidate us by threats, but dare not to carry them into execution." Why, in that case infinitely more injury than benefit would be done to the cause of legitimacy, and it would have been better that the claim of right had never been enforced, but that Spain had been left unnoticed and untouched, to all the mischief and miseries of the revolutionary warfare.

Upon these grounds, which appear to us perfectly plain and natural, we cannot but be of opinion that war will take place. And as far as we have been able to ascertain, both parties have for some time been making preparations for such an event. We stated, some days ago, that Spain had been giving increased activity to all her military efforts; ordering fresh levies to be raised forthwith under the severest penalties; fortifying garrisons, and indeed doing every thing that announced the expectation of an immediate attack. Mina, was at the same time, directed to press the army of the faith as closely as possible, in order that their strength might be weakened, and their strong holds forced before the entrance of a foreign army. Nor has France been backward on her part. She has been gradually increasing her army on the Spanish frontiers; and we see, by a decree in the Monitor of Sunday, that she has ordered 40,000 men of the levy of 1822, to be called out. This may be styled indulging a warlike language; but what other language, what other conclusions, will the premises warrant? A few words will sum up the whole. Spain in her present situation is viewed by France as dangerous. To provide against that danger, France sends her plenipotentiaries to a congress of European powers to point it out, and to demand a remedy. The danger is acknowledged by the continental powers—the remedy she de-

manded is sanctioned, viz. to interfere with arms, in order to put down the danger. How then can we be expected to believe she does not mean to apply the remedy?

Paris, Nov. 27.

"I yesterday perused a letter from Warsaw, addressed to a French officer. It speaks of great movements of troops in Poland, and especially in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. New levies of men are raising in the provinces north of Russia; and all officers absent on leave, have received orders to join their corps. The Grand Duke frequently reviews the troops, and in the circles in which he visits, has strongly expressed his desire for war against the Turks. During the absence of their sovereign, the Russians act without exciting the attention of Europe, and avail themselves of an interval, during which all eyes are fixed on Verona.—In the course of October, and during the first portion of November, a great number of couriers were dispatched to Teberan. Russia is actively cementing her relations with Persia."

New-York, January 8.

Further from Mexico.

In a conversation with captain Boyer, a very intelligent gentleman, whose arrival in a short passage from Vera Cruz we recently announced, he informs, in addition to the intelligence before communicated, that the Colombian minister and suite had been ordered to quit the empire of Mexico in six days, and were on their way to Tampico in all haste the last of November. He had applied to Mr. Poinsett to be received on board the John Adams, but capt. Renshaw declined to receive him, and it was expected he would embark in the Catharine Jane, capt. Story, for this port; as there was no other American or English vessel there.

Capt. B. also states, that the John Adams will probably bring important information from that country. An attempt had recently been made to poison the emperor Iurbitide at Aleppo. The report by way of Havana and Charleston, that the emperor was about to flee from Mexico was wholly unfounded.

Charleston, Jan. 3.

The British force lately in the West Indies, for the alleged purpose of suppressing piracy, have, it is known, recently returned to England, at the very moment when the highly respectable merchants at Lloyd's petitioned the government to reinforce them.

May not their sudden departure be attributed to the fact of their having been sent out on a political errand, to ascertain the state of things in Cuba, and the chances of that island becoming revolutionary? May not the short answer of the admiralty to the communication from Lloyd's, proceed from an unwillingness to be interrogated, when they did not choose to communicate?

It is rumoured and believed, that a strong desire exists in Cuba to declare itself independent, under the auspices of the United States. It is further said, that overtures to this effect will, in all probability, be soon submitted to our government. Courier.

New Orleans, Dec. 6.

An inhabitant of Havana who reached this place by the ship American, informs us, that lieutenant Dale, who took the command of the schr. Alligator after the death of capt. Allen, received a few days after the action in which that gallant officer was killed, an anonymous letter, written in Spanish, by which the chief of the pirates summoned him to land, at a certain place, the prisoners he had taken on board the captured schooners, adding, that in case of a refusal on his part to comply with the summons, forty Americans who were in the hand of the pirates, should be put to death. Lieut. Dale, of course, paid no attention to the piratical summons.

American Manufactures.—The Providence Journal of the 30th December has the following gratifying paragraph:—We learn that the orders now in this place, for the purchase of brown cotton cloths, for exportation to foreign markets, anticipate the actual manufacture of those cloths. The steady price maintained, notwithstanding the additional machinery which has lately been put into operation, form a pretty convincing proof that our information is correct. It could not be otherwise, when single invoices are called for, of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty bales each. It is now almost a year since the first considerable shipment of domestic cotton cloths were made to South America.—The increased and increasing calls for such goods, at the present moment, when the results of first adventures are ascertained, justify the conclusion, that those shipments were profitable.

Western Enterprise.—A letter from St. Louis of the 6th ult. to the editor of the Pittsburgh Mercury, states, that "the fur companies out are numerous, and will not be heard from till next spring. One of these will be out for years; and if they conciliate the affections of the Indians, will be prosperous.—All the

parties from Santa Fe have returned safe. One of them headed by col. Cooper, took out loaded wagons, returned safely, and made a good trip. Colonel Cooper is eighty years of age. Our second Boon." These facts are worthy recording. They are evidences of the enterprise of our western brethren—and will show to our eastern people, what may be expected from their hardy and spirited exertions.

REPTILE CONTEST.

The following description of a contest between the black snake, and another species, is extracted from the letters of an American farmer:—

"One of my constant walks, when I am at leisure," says the gentleman, "is in my lowlands, where I have the pleasure of seeing my cattle, horses, and coits. Exuberant grass replenishes all. In the middle of the tract, I have cut a ditch eight feet wide, on each side of this, I every year sow some grains of hemp, the plants from which rise to the height of fifteen feet, so strong and full of limbs as to resemble young trees. These produce natural arbours, rendered often still more compact by the assistance of an annual creeping plant, which we call a vine, that never fails to entwine itself among the branches, and always produces a very desirable shade. As I was one day sitting, solitary and pensive, in this primitive arbour, my attention was engaged by a strange sort of rustling noise at some paces distant."

"I looked all around without distinguishing any thing, until I climbed up one of the great hemp stalks; when, to my astonishment, I beheld two snakes of considerable length, the one pursuing the other with great celerity through a hemp stubble field. The aggressor was of the black kind 6 feet long; the fugitive was a water snake, nearly of equal dimensions. They soon met, and in the fury of their first encounter, appeared in an instant firmly twisted together; and, whilst their united tails beat the ground, they mutually tried, with open jaws, to lacerate each other. What a fell aspect did they present! Their heads were compressed to a very small size—their eyes flashed fire; and after this conflict had lasted five minutes, the second found means to disengage itself from the first, and hurried towards the ditch. Its antagonist instantly assumed a new posture, and half creeping, half erect, with a majestic mien, overtook and attacked the other again, which placed itself in a similar attitude, and prepared to resist. The scene was uncommon and beautiful; for thus opposed, they fought with their jaws, biting each other with the utmost rage; but notwithstanding this appearance of mutual courage and fury, the water snake still seemed desirous of retreating towards the ditch, its natural element."

"This was no sooner perceived by the keen-eyed black one, than twisting its tail twice round a stalk of hemp, and seizing its adversary by the throat, not by means of its jaws, but by twisting its own neck twice round that of the water snake, he pulled it back from the ditch.—To prevent a defeat, the latter took hold likewise of a stalk on the bank, and, by the acquisition of that point of resistance, became a match for his fierce antagonist. Strange was this to behold; two great snakes strongly adhering to the ground, mutually fastened together by means of the writhings which lashing them to each other; and stretched at their full length, they pulled, but pulled in vain; and, in the moments of greatest exertion, that part of their bodies which was entwined, seemed extremely small, while the rest appeared inflated, and now and then convulsed with strong undulations, rapidly following each other. Their eyes appeared on fire, and ready to start out of their heads."

"At one time the conflict seemed decided; the water snake bent itself into great folds, and by that operation rendered the other more than commonly outstretched; the next minute the new struggles of the black one gained an unexpected superiority, it acquired two great folds likewise, which necessarily extended the body of its adversary, in proportion as it had contracted its own. These efforts were alternate; victory seemed doubtful, including sometimes to one side, sometimes to the other; until at last the stake to which the black snake was fastened suddenly gave way, and, in consequence of this accident, they both plunged into the ditch.—The water did not extinguish their vindictive rage, for, by their agitations, I could still trace, though I could not distinguish their attacks.—They soon reappeared on the surface, twisted together as in their first onset; but the black snake seemed to retain its wonted superiority; for its head was exactly fixed above that of the other which it incessantly pressed down under the water, until it was stifled and sunk. The victor no sooner perceived its enemy incapable of further resistance, than abandoning it to the current, it returned to the shore and disappeared."

Georgia paper.

Mount Vesuvius.—Accounts from Naples mention, that in the recent eruption of this mountain, many farms have been totally destroyed, and upwards of 2000 peasants have had their dwellings burnt.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, January 22.

The arrangement of the circuits of the Superior Courts of North-Carolina, for the year 1823, are as follows, viz.

	Spring.	Fall.
Edenton,	Nash,	Donnell.
Newbern,	Donnell,	Badger.
Wilmington,	Norwood,	Daniel.
Raleigh,	Badger,	Norwood.
Hillsborough,	Paxton,	Nash.
Morgan,	Daniel,	Paxton.

On the subject to which the Milton editor refers in the following article, we have before expressed our opinion—an opinion we have not yet seen cause to change, but which has even been strengthened by subsequent reflection. The ground which the editor of the Gazette has taken, in his opposition to the district system, appears to us rather a singular one. After yielding to its correctness in the most material points, he rests upon this one—that “policy and self-interest requires that the state should give an united vote.” To our apprehension, the object of elections is to ascertain the wishes of the majority of the people; and consequently with us the only question is, will this end be obtained more directly by choosing our electors by general ticket, or by districts? The interest of a faction may sometimes require that the state should give an united vote; but the interest of the people does not rest on this point. It is necessary that the president of these states should be the man of the people; but if the election be made by general ticket in the several states, will it follow that “the voice of the whole American people will be heard?” On the contrary, may it not so happen that little more than one fourth of the people shall elect the president? For instance, the “united” votes of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, Kentucky and Ohio would elect the president of the United States. Now these six states contain, according to the last census, 5,272,155 inhabitants, a bare majority of which, or 2,637,000, if their electors were chosen by general ticket, would make the choice, though opposed to the whole population of the other eighteen states and a great portion of their own. In this case “the voice of the whole American people” would not be heard; but the president would be elected by 2,637,000, in opposition to the expressed wishes of 6,988,000 inhabitants.

It is not our intention, at present, to enter far into this subject; but merely to excite reflection. To us there appear insuperable objections to choosing electors of president and vice-president by general ticket. One of these was but too apparent at the last election of those officers; when, as we on a former occasion stated, many declined voting entirely, and others voted only for two or three out of the fifteen electors to be chosen, merely from the circumstance of not having a sufficient knowledge of the persons to be voted for. And this will always be more or less the case, so long as the persons voted for are at a distance from the person voting. This circumstance, alone, in our view, would more than counterbalance the great advantages to be derived from an “united vote”—advantages problematical under any circumstances, and particularly so when the great body of the people must necessarily vote without a competent knowledge of the candidates voted for. There are other defects, of an appalling character, which would present themselves, were we to take a perspective view of the operations of the system and of the abuses to which it is liable. It is therefore with pleasure that we have observed the attempts in congress, and elsewhere, so to amend the constitution of the United States as to provide an uniform rule of electing the electors of president and vice-president throughout the union, and that by districts; and we are gratified to know that the opinion of its policy and correctness is gaining ground. The power which the several legislatures of the states possess over the rights of the people in this particular, has already in some instances been abused for party purposes; we hope, therefore, that the time will soon come when an uniform rule will be adopted, and the choice of electors brought home to the people. It is by such a provision that the purity of our republican government will be best preserved.

In his concluding sentence the editor of the Gazette intends more than we are able to comprehend. He must speak in plainer language before we shall be able to determine which is his favourite candidate; or what party in this state he would dignify with the title of guidance.

From the Milton Gazette.

We are pleased that our legislature have determined that it was inexpedient to repeal the existing law authorizing the vote of electors for president and vice-president by general ticket. It is certainly desirable that whenever the people shall be called on to vote for the election of any agent, that they should do so in the most direct manner, and for those whose opinions and views should comport with their own. But whilst we admit the correctness of the principle as regards delegates in general, it seems not to be a matter of so much consequence in this particular case. Here there is only one act to be performed,

to vote for A. and B.—and it will be no difficult matter for the people to ascertain in whose favor the candidates are, and thus determine for themselves whether they are favourable to the same persons. But yielding the correctness of the principle even in this case, and still policy and self-defence requires that the state should give an united vote. It is well known that attempts have been made on the floor of congress for several sessions past, to get a resolution through both branches of the national legislature, proposing to amend the constitution of the United States so that each state shall elect their electors by districts. Yet this attempt, though successful in the senate, has not succeeded by the requisite majority in the house of representatives. On all occasions our representatives have supported the proposition. If then, the other states refuse the adoption of the district system, shall North-Carolina yield her influence in the electoral college by giving a divided vote? At the present crisis it would be highly impolitic to do so. There are several who are presenting themselves as candidates for the next presidency. Each have their pretensions and friends. It is only then by a united vote on the part of the large states, that the voice of the whole American people can be heard on this important question. We are inclined to the opinion that the vote of the republican party will yet concentrate on him who writes their opinions more strongly than any of the rest of the candidates. And, if so, it is no difficult matter to determine what the vote of North-Carolina will be; the machinations of the quidnuncs to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Cape-Fear Recorder of the 11th instant, states that several letters containing money, were deposited in the post-office at Wilmington on the 4th December last, which have never reached their destination. It says also, letters are missing from Fayetteville—one containing 5 or 600 dollars. From the circumstance, that at the time the money-mischief, which was inclosed from Fayetteville, the mail arrived at Petersburg to appearance all fair, with the exception of the letter that contained the money, the editor of the Recorder infers that the letters have been intercepted somewhere between Fayetteville and Petersburg.

Rat. Reg.

John R. London, esq. was appointed, on the 9th instant, president of the bank of Cape Fear, in the place of Richard Bradley, esq. resigned.

Id.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio, on the 7th ult. at which Isaac G. Burnet presided, Dewitt Clinton, of the state of N. York, was “recommended to the people of the state of Ohio, and of the union, as a candidate for the office of president of the United States, at the next election.”

Id.

The Palmyra, alias Panchita.—Wellen, says the Charleston Courier, that the district attorney has received instructions from the president of the U. States, to have the case of this vessel, which was recently decided in the circuit court of this district, carried up by appeal to the supreme court at Washington.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, on the 13th instant, the heavens presented a novel and beautiful appearance. It seemed as if there were four or more suns, in the radii of the sun's rays, each emitting a vivid transparent stream of light. The phenomena were interesting for their beauty and singularity.

[Philadelphia Gazette.

The bill for abolishing the religious test in the constitution of Maryland, has passed the senate of that state, by one vote majority (7 to 6) and it is said will pass the house of delegates.

The whole number of arrivals at the port of New York from foreign ports, during the year 1822, was eleven hundred and seventy-two.

Late accounts from the Pacific, received in Baltimore, via Panama and Chagres, announce that flour has risen to one hundred and ten dollars per barrel at Guayaquil.

The Philadelphia Medical Society have elected Dr. Barry E. O'Meara, late surgeon to the emperor Napoleon, at St. Helena, an honorary member of their body, from respect to his talents and character.

The marriages, in Philadelphia, during the year 1822, amount to 1290—baptisms 1670, and burials 2947.

The governor of South Carolina has appointed the first Wednesday in February next, to be observed throughout the state as a Day of Public Thanksgiving, Humiliation and Prayer, by all the citizens of South Carolina: “and the Reverend Clergy are earnestly solicited to attend at the Altars of HIM, who makes the clouds his chariot, and walks with awful majesty upon the wings of the wind, and there, by their precept

and example, point out to man his weakness and dependence upon his Maker, open to him that vista through which the only real happiness is to be found, and with gentle abiding and parental solicitude to lead all into that fold, where none can molest, and where the Creator only is superior to the creature.”

Reading, Dec. 25.

We have been told of a singular occurrence that took place on Saturday evening the 14th inst. near the line of Berks and Schuylkill counties, on the Centre turnpike. John Geiger was driving his four horse team with a wagon loaded with sundry articles, among which were several barrels and two of his own children, the evening was very dark and himself intoxicated, and coming to the precipice, which any one who has travelled that road must recollect, turned his horses short off, when, like the lullaby song, down came “rockaby baby and all!” The crash was heard by a neighbouring family, who proceeded to the scene with a lantern, where they found the wagon bottom upwards, the 4 horses either dead or in the agonies of death, the wagoner groping about some distance off, insensible, and not knowing where he was or how he came there—the children affrighted and crying, and the barrels, &c. rolled to the foot of the hill. It is a little singular that neither the man nor his children received any material wound.

Lexington, (Ky.) Dec. 20.

Fatal Encounter.—On Tuesday last an occurrence took place in Richmond, Madison county, of a most serious and distressing nature. In consequence of some controversy, with the particulars of which we are not sufficiently well acquainted to undertake to detail them, Edmund Irvine, esq. a young gentleman of that place, made an attack upon Mr. Lewis T. Mattingly, editor of the Richmond Republican, who, being armed with a pistol, shot his assailant through the heart, so that he instantly expired. Mr. Irvine had been but a few weeks married to a daughter of Green Clay, esq. of Madison county.

Tornado.—A most violent tornado passed through Florence county, Alabama, on the 29th Nov. Its general width was from a quarter to half a mile; and the destruction of every thing which was standing in the country over which it passed, is stated to have been complete. Every tree was prostrated; large quantities of stock destroyed, and houses with their furniture, &c. blown off their foundation and carried a considerable distance. The storm presented quite an alarming appearance; and although no person was killed, yet so universal was the terror which it produced, that almost every one within its neighborhood sought safety in flight. The coldest spell ever experienced in that climate succeeded, which, however, abated early in December, when clear invigorating weather prevailed.

A. Y. Com. Adv.

Bethany, (Penn.) Dec. 27.

On the evening of the 10th ult. Moses Pearce shot a large grey Eagle, perched on the top of a tall Hemlock tree, on the east bank of the Delaware river, opposite Buckingham township, which measured 4 feet 12 inches between the points of its wings and attached to one foot a Fox Trap, which had been missing from its place for five days or more.

The following acts for the encouragement of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, passed at the last session of our legislature, we have published in this day's paper, from the belief that they will be acceptable to a great class of our readers.

An act to promote Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures within this state.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of five thousand dollars per year, to be raised in the manner hereinafter prescribed, for the term of two years from and after the passing of this act, shall be, and hereby is appropriated for the promotion of agriculture and family domestic manufactures within this state. That the said sum shall be distributed among the several counties in this state, in proportion to their federal numbers.

And be it further enacted, That whenever an agricultural society shall be formed in any one county, or in any two contiguous counties, and the members thereof shall annually procure or raise, by voluntary subscription, any sum of money, the president and treasurer shall make and subscribe an affidavit of the facts of the formation of such society, and of their having raised a certain sum, specifying the amount thereof, which affidavit shall be filed with the comptroller of this state, who shall draw his warrant on the treasurer for the payment of a sum, equal to the amount of such voluntary subscription; not in any case, however, exceeding the amount to which such county or counties would be entitled, according to the apportionment aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the

several agricultural societies which may be formed in this state, shall elect such and so many officers as they may deem proper, all of whom shall be practical farmers, none of whom however shall receive any emolument from his office, and it shall be the duty of such officers annually to regulate and award premiums on such articles and productions as they may deem best calculated to promote the agricultural and manufacturing interest of this state.

And be it further enacted, That each person to whom any premium shall be awarded for an agricultural product, shall make an accurate description of the process in cultivating the soil and in raising the crop, or of feeding the animal, as may be, and shall in all cases describe the nature of the soil, the kind and quantity of manure, the state thereof, and the time of the year in which applied, and deliver the same to the president of said society.

And be it further enacted, That the several presidents of said society shall annually within one week after the annual meeting of the legislature, transmit all such reports to the office of the secretary of state, to be by him kept safely until demanded by the board of agriculture hereinafter named and organized.

And be it further enacted, That the several presidents of the several agricultural societies within this state, or the delegate to be chosen by each of said societies, shall form a board of agriculture for this state, who, on the first Monday after the annual meeting of the legislature, may convene in the capitol of the city of Raleigh, any five of whom shall form a quorum, may elect a president, secretary, and such other officers as they may think proper, receive and examine all such reports and returns as aforesaid, and select for publication such of them, and such other essays as they may judge advisable, and shall annually publish a volume at the expense of the state, to be distributed by the said agricultural societies to the good people of this state, not exceeding 1500 copies of such volume; which president and secretary shall continue in office during the continuance of this act.

And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of this state shall annually pay, on the warrant of the governor, to the said board of agriculture, one thousand dollars, to enable them to purchase and distribute among the several agricultural societies, such useful seeds as they may deem proper, and to defray such other necessary expenses to promote the objects of this act as are not otherwise provided for; and said board shall annually account with the comptroller for the expenditure of said money.

And be it further enacted, That all monies which may have been received since the first day of November last past, or which may hereafter be received at the treasury of this state on entries of vacant and unappropriated lands (excepting the Cherokee lands) and all balances now remaining, or which hereafter may accumulate in the hands of clerks of courts of record, unapplied for within three years after the receipt of the same, by the person legally entitled thereto, be and the same are hereby set apart and pledged to carry into effect the foregoing objects of this act.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every clerk of any county court, superior court of law or equity, or the supreme court within this state, at the first session of the court of which he is clerk, which shall sit after the first day of September next, and every three years thereafter, to produce to said court, a statement to be made on oath of all monies remaining in his hands, and which were received by him officially three years previous thereto, specifying therein the amount of each separate claim, and the name of the person to whom the same is payable.

And be it further enacted, That the clerks aforesaid shall, within a reasonable time after the foregoing statements are made, account with and pay over to the public treasurer, all the balances aforesaid, which shall be held by him in trust for the legal claimants, but, while unapplied for, shall constitute a part of the fund created by this act.

And be it further enacted, That all persons who have been clerks, or deputy clerks of any court of record in this state, shall account for the balances in their hands due to individuals, in the same manner as is herein required of clerks now in office.

An act supplementary to an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled “An act to promote Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures in this State.”

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff and coroner of each county in this state, to pay the costs on all executions which shall be satisfied in the whole or in part, to the clerk of the court from which such execution issued, and to no other person, on the second day of the term of said court. And any sheriff making default therein, shall be fined the sum of twenty pounds, which fine shall be recovered in the name of the state by scire facias, in the same

manner as other fines, and when collected, shall be paid into the office of said court, for the purposes herein directed.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all persons who have been sheriffs or coroners, heretofore, and who have received costs on executions which are returned satisfied, or which they retain and have not paid the same into court, to pay all costs on such executions, to the clerk of the court from which such executions were issued, on or before the first day of November next, unless such sheriff or coroner shall make satisfactory proof by his own oath or otherwise, to said court, that he has paid the whole costs that were in his hands to the persons entitled to recover the same.

And be it further enacted, That should any person who has been sheriff or coroner, neglect or refuse to pay all balances of costs on executions that have been, or are in his hands, to the clerk of the court from which such execution issued, as directed by the second section of this act, it shall be the duty of such clerk to institute suit on the bond of such sheriff or coroner, for the purpose of recovering all such costs unaccounted for, which are, or ought to be in the hands of such sheriff or coroner. And all recoveries had on such suit shall be paid to the clerk instituting the same. And it shall be the duty of the attorney-general and the solicitors in their superior courts, and of the county solicitors in their courts of pleas and quarter sessions, to prosecute such suits to judgment.

Be it further enacted, That all sums of money recovered or received by the clerk of any court by virtue of this act, be an additional fund for the purpose of more fully carrying into effect the act to which this is a supplement; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Paisley, Mr. James Allison, aged about sixty, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, aged sixty-three, all of this county.

DIED.

In Elbert county, Geo. on the 8th inst. capt. James Jack, in the 84th year of his age. He was born in the state of Pennsylvania, from whence he removed to North Carolina, and settled in the town of Charlotte, where he remained till the end of the revolutionary war, in which he took a decided and active part from the commencement to the close; after which he removed to Georgia with his family, whom he supported by the sweat of his brow. He spent the prime of life and his little all in the glorious struggle for independence, and enjoyed it with a heart warmed with gratitude to the God of battles. In the spring of '75, he was the bearer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence to Congress. His claims on the state of North Carolina for revolutionary services and expenditures, were audited by col. Matthew Locke, and amounted to 76461. that currency. Those papers being of little value at that time, he left his in the hands of a friend, who dying some years after, the claim to him was lost. It fell, possibly, into the hands of some speculator, who may now be fairsing sumptuously on the fruits of his toil—but wealth had no charms for him; he looked for a “house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, whose builder and maker is God.” He has left a widow, two sons, (his eldest col. Patrick Jack, of the U. S. army in her late contest with Britain, having died about two years past,) a daughter, besides a numerous offspring of grand children and great grandchildren. Some few of his old comrades who bore the burden and the heat of the day are still living—should this notice catch the eye of any of them, it may draw forth a sigh or elicit a tear to the memory of their friend, more to be valued than a marble monument.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
January 15	30	48	50
16	30	49	53
17	45	54	61
18	46	60	66
19	64	69	73
20	69	69	69
21	43	59	62

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the will of John Young, deceased, late of the town of Hillsborough, I shall on Saturday the 27th of February next, expose to public sale, on a credit of one, two, and three years, part of lot No. 25 in said town, on which there is a large and commodious dwelling house, containing seven rooms and two good cellars, with a kitchen, smoke house, and an ice house on the premises.—Bonds with approved securities will be required before the title is changed.

Thomas D. Watts,

Executor.

January 21.

THE subscriber having established himself in the town of Hillsborough, opposite the Union Hotel, intends carrying on the Chair and Gig Making Business.

All articles in his line will be made in the best manner and on the most liberal terms, for cash or country produce.

David Murden.

January 21.

34-37

From "NAPOLEON"—A Poem.
BY BERNARD BARTON.

What is Napoleon now—admitting all
His former talents, enterprise, and power?
The time has been, not distant, when the thrill
Of his portentous name made monarchs
tremble in the proudest palace-tower:
Fate seem'd his fate, fortune his guide;
And empire, held by sufferance, was the dower.

Which, when he took unto himself a bride,
He spread an ether throne with cool, contemptuous pride.

"What is he now? Ten years ago his death
Had spread through Europe with a voice of thunder;

Fame's trump had blazon'd with her louder breath
The tale, and many a captive groaning under

The conqueror's yoke, had snap'd his chains
asunder.

Stupid indifference now supplies the place,
In many minds, of that more vacant wonder
They then had known, what time they

paus'd a space,
Before they deem'd him dead, with solemn
doubtful face.

"He dies upon a surf-surfounded rock!
Far from each court, and every courtly ring;
Far from the fields where once, in battle's

shock,
Death stalk'd around him, a familiar thing:
His eagle long before had turn'd his wing;
His star of honor set to rise no more!

Nor could a hope remain that time might
bring
Glory to either spell, as heretofore;
Therefore to him the life of life itself was
o'er.

"And we, who of his death the tidings hear,
Receive them as a tale of times gone by,
Which wakes no joy, nor grief, nor hope, nor

fear;
And if in noble hearts a passing sigh
For such a lot reflection may supply,
Few follow up that feeling to its source;

The multitude, with undisturbed eye,
See all around pursue its usual course,
And care not for his death, nor thoughts it
should enforce.

"But if such life, succeeded by such end,
Be void of interest like a thrice told tale;
If it have nought to "bless mankind, or

mend,"
Fondle'd aught, and weigh'd in truth's just
scale:
Sermons are useless! homilies must fail!

And man be instructed still, because
He will not learn! May wiser thoughts
prevail;

And may our better feelings, as we pause
To contemplate his course, teach wisdom's
holier laws.

"Nor could there be a sadder time than this
For genuine friends of peace to vindicate
The truer polity, superior bliss,
Of milder precepts: now when warfare's

weight
Has left on each exhausted, weary state,
Its natural burden—debt; and deeper woes
Than satire can repair or calculate;

While he, whose greatness from false glo-
ry rose,
Illustrates, by his lot, the boons which war
bestows.

"What can it give of glory, power and fame—
And these are toys that make the heart-
strings stir,
Of those who wish to win a hero's name—
Which on Napoleon it did not confer!

It made him for a time the arbiter
Of thrones and dynasties; and fortune smil'd,
As she may do on some who follow her,
Believing her existence—bus beguild,
Till in the end they know 'twas but a phan-
tom wild."

From the Italian of Metastasio.

If every one's internal care
Were written on his brow,
How many would our pity share,
Who raise our envy now!
The fatal secret, when reveal'd,
Of every aching breast,
Would prove that only while conceal'd
Their lot appears the best.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

THE WILD ROSE OF THE VALLEY.
The evening air blew chilling cold;
Dorothy threw her apron over her
shoulders and went to the wood house
for faggots. Ellen was left alone; her
eye fell on the stump of the withered
rose tree: that was Edward's gift,"
said she, mournfully, "peace is re-
stored, he will soon return, he will
think I have neglected it; for alas! it
is withered. But no! Edward must
come no more to our cottage." Hear-
ing the returning step of Dorothy,
she wiped away the starting tear, for
well she knew her good mother would
chide. Dorothy entered trembling.
"Mercy! my child, come and listen,
sure I heard the church bell toll." Ellen
turned pale—she listened with
breathless expectation; again the heavy
bell struck with awful reverbera-
tions. "Oh!" cried Ellen, clasping
her hands together, "the news has
arrived that Edward is killed." Vainly
now did Dorothy call upon the
name of her child, who lay senseless
on the cold earth. Ellen was the love-
ly, virtuous child of honest parents;
but she was tenderly beloved by the
son of the wealthy Dr. Hamilton. In

the rural sports of the green in front
of the mansion house Edward had of-
ten gladly joined, often pressed the
fair hand of Ellen with rapture to his
lips, and breathed in her ear ac-
cents of pure unchangeable love; but
paternal authority interposed; Ed-
ward was ordered to accept of the hand
of the rich, the haughty Miss Lyndall.
—His heart proudly revolted, yet to
disobey a father hitherto fond and
tender, was death. He implored a res-
pite: Dr. Hamilton granted his peti-
tion, and the regiment in which Ed-
ward served was ordered to the lakes,
yet his departing words breathed ferv-
ent constant affection to his Ellen,
and his parting gift was the rose
tree which Ellen now bewailed. "For
heaven's sake, my child," said Dor-
othy, "be composed. I will step to
the gate and see if any one passes
from the mansion house. Do now be
comforted." Dorothy stepped to the
gate. "Bless me! as I live, here
comes a soldier, down the hill!" The
word revived Ellen: she flew to her
mother's side. The soldier descended
the hill, he seemed to walk feebly,
and leaned on the shoulder of a boy.
—"Sure," thought Ellen, "that is
Edward's form;" but as he approach-
ed nearer, conjecture changed; his
dress was shabby and disordered, his
hair uncombed; and a bandage pass-
ed across his eyes, marked the suffer-
ing he endured in the dreadful scenes
to which he had been exposed; for
Edward it was, and love soon reveal-
ed him to the wonder-struck Ellen.
In a moment both of his hands were
seized by Dorothy and her child, who
forgetting in the first joy at sight of
him, the shocking change of his ap-
pearance, led him in triumph to the
cottage; but inquiry soon suc-
ceeded; and while Ellen fixed her
eyes upon the withered rose tree, in
anguish exclaiming, "alas, he can-
not see it now," Edward began his
recital.

"When I left you, my dear friends,
in compliance with a father's com-
mands, I marched with my regiment
to the Canadas. Our troops were gen-
erally successful in their operations. I
alone seemed doomed to feel the
pangs of disappointment and sorrow.
An enterprise in which I was engag-
ed required despatch and caution,
when in a moment of general attack
my dearest friend and earliest com-
panion of my happy days, fell cover-
ed with wounds. Disobeying the
strict orders of our commander, not
to quit our posts, I bore him in my
arms from the scenes of horror: for
this I was broke and discharged with
ignominy."—Ellen wept; her heart
was too full for utterance; the poor
old woman sobbed aloud. "I return-
ed," said Edward, "the first conveni-
ence that occurred, and returned but
to see my father breathe his last. Even
he too conspired against my happi-
ness, for, would you believe it Ellen,
he has disinherited me." "How!"
exclaimed Ellen, "is it in nature to
be so wicked! A child we loved so
dearly!" "True," replied Edward,
"but now behold me in sickness and
sorrow, without a friend to comfort,
or a house to shelter me." "Never,
never; my dear young master," cried
Dorothy, "while the sticks of this
poor cottage together."—Ellen clasp-
ed his hand closer between hers, but
spoke not. On a sudden some recol-
lection darted across her mind; she
let his hand fall and sighed deeply.
"What ails my Ellen?" asked Ed-
ward; "will she not confirm the
words of her mother?" "Ah me!"
said Ellen, "I am thinking how hap-
py Miss Lyndal will be, to have the
power of restoring you to wealth and
comfort—she can do all that your
wishes dictate." "But if my Ellen
gives me her love," replied Edward,
"I will not seek the favor of Miss
Lyndal." "And will you stay with
us? Oh we shall be happy enough in
that case, and our debt of gratitude
be in part discharged, for to you, Ed-
ward, we owe all. Your instructive
care first raised my mind from igno-
rance, and if a virtuous sentiment an-
imates the breast, from you it derived
its source." "You are unjust to your-
self, Ellen: instructions, if bestowed
where there is not innate virtue, is
like the vain attempt of cultivating a
rocky soil. But how, my love, can
you think of supporting an idle in-
truder?—your means are but scant,
though your heart is ample." "We
will work the harder," said Dorothy;
"we knit and spin and have a thou-
sand ways of getting a penny; and
when you get strong and healthy, you
shall work." Edward worked; exclaim-
ed the indignant Ellen. "And why not,
my child?" rejoined Dorothy; "is
there any disgrace in honest indus-
try? Edward is not proud; and when
with some juice of simples, which
you, Ellen, shall gather, we have bath-
ed his eyes, who knows but, by the
favour of heaven, his sight may be

restored? Thus Ellen, he will assist
our labors; see our cheerful endeav-
ors to make him forget his past mis-
fortunes, and we shall be the happi-
est family in the village." "Excellent
creatures!" cried Edward, "my whole
life shall pass in active gratitude.
But I must away; on the brow of the
hill I left a weary traveller; I will
bring him to taste a cup of your beer,
and speed him on his journey." Ellen
was unwilling that he should leave
her so soon, though for a few mi-
nutes—but when Edward continued
absent above two hours, her terror
was inexpressible! The night closed
in and Edward did not return. El-
len's couch was covered with tears,
and morning found her pale and sad.
She waited at the door with anxious
expectation, and with a scream of
joy exclaimed "he is coming!" He
was supported by an elderly man,
and Ellen hastened forward to give
her assistance also, while Dorothy
prepared their homely breakfast.
Edward seemed breathless with fa-
tigue, a faint stranger accounted for
the delay, by saying that he had wan-
dered up the country fearing his
companion had forgotten him. "You
are cold and wet," said Ellen. "No,
my love: you see I have a great coat,
I found my little parcel at the house
where I rested last night." "And that
house, which was once your own
crater father's should now be yours,"
said Ellen. "But no; he was not cruel,
for he has given you to us." "Come,
come, this is fine talking," cried
Dorothy, "while the poor youth is
cold and hungry; and see the tears
how they flow down his cheeks." "Do
your eyes pain you, Edward?" en-
quired the fair one; "let me wash
them with spring water." "They do
indeed," said he. In the tenderest
manner, she removed the bandage;
and his expressive hazel eye met her's
beaming joy and love. She recoiled
with a scream of joy and surprise.
He threw off his coat and discovered
his dress decorated with military hon-
or. "Forgive this deception; it was
my father's stratagem; and here he
is a witness to your disinterested af-
fection. I am not dishonored, but
promoted by my commander to a
high military rank." "It is true in-
deed," said the old gentleman. "I
suspected my son of an unworthy
choice, and dictated this stratagem as
a means of confirmation. Miss Lyndal
disdained a poor infirm soldier, and
now my son has to sue you for
your acceptance of him." Dumb gra-
titude seized the agitated Ellen. She
fell at the feet of Dr. Hamilton, bath-
ed his hands with her tears, and tried
to express the sensations of her heart.
—The rustic breakfast passed some
time unregarded, till composure was
restored, and the generosity of his
intention gave to the doctor an in-
creased relish for the repast! "Your
rose tree is withered," said Ellen;
"indeed I could not preserve it."
"Heed it not," returned Edward;
"it was a hot house plant, and could
not endure the pinching breeze of
misfortune. You are the blooming
wild rose of the valley, whose
native sweetness is but increased by
the imperfect culture it received.

"Let me transplant thee to a richer soil,
And of my garden be the pride and joy."
Ellen, with joy the most pure, gave
her hand to Edward, who that day
conveyed her to the mansion house,
where the rejoicing inhabitants of the
neighborhood came to make their sin-
cere congratulations; and in the hap-
piness of the young pair, Dr. Hamil-
ton found his cure, and the aged Dor-
othy sunk into a peaceful grave, be-
loved and revered by her dutiful
daughter; and to the arms of Dr.
Hamilton is now added with proud
triumph, THE BLOOMING WILD ROSE
OF THE VALLEY.

From the Boston Patriot.

Messrs. Editors.—Your carrier this
morning presented to me his address for
the new year, with his accustomed and
annual wish of happiness. This occur-
rence led me to reflect, with some scri-
ousness, upon the subject of happiness.
Should you deem my thoughts, as they
fell from my pen, worthy of publication,
I inscribe them to your patrons. Per-
haps, by a perusal, they may be induc-
ed to reflect more deeply upon a sub-
ject so interesting and important.

THOUGHTS ON HAPPINESS.

What is happiness? Where is it to
be found? In what does it consist?
Though all men are in the pursuit,
few attain to it; and yet fewer are
able to answer these inquiries. Happi-
ness is not peculiar to any country,
time, place, rank, condition, circum-
stance or employment; but is to be
found in them all; and through the
impartial and beautiful beneficence of
the Creator, about equally dispersed
and imparted to all the inhabitants
of the globe. Happiness is not to be
found in the enjoyment of abundance

of good things; nor the gratification
of the senses. The eye is delighted,
and we are not happy. The ear is
charmed, and happiness is far from us.
The faculties of taste, smelling and
feeling are gratified with luxurious
viands, fragrance and softness, and
something is still wanting to com-
plete our enjoyment. Contentment,
instead of being the foundation of
happiness and evidence of its pres-
ence, is only evidence of incapacity
for enjoying it. Man is an aspiring,
improving, hoping, inquisitive, ac-
tive, and in no small degree, a rest-
less being. His greatest and most
natural enjoyments are seated in the
pursuit of good, and in the hope of
better. His pursuits, indeed, must be
crowned with some success, to keep
the hopes buoyant; but the felicity
most congenial with his nature, is ra-
ther in the pursuit than in the frui-
tion.

The sterility of one's country, the
difficulty of procuring the necessa-
ries of life, lowness of rank or occu-
pation, are no obstacles to happiness.
Custom and habit conquer and re-
concile every thing. Habit makes
the difference between necessities
and luxuries. The dainty viands of
the rich are no more grateful to his
palate than lentils and mussels to
that of the poor man. The thoughts
and contemplations of the poor man
and private citizen are as pleasing to
him, as those of the most elevated to
a grandee of the earth; and the social
affections are as consoling and delight-
ful to one, as to the other. Happiness
is to be found only at home. In vain
we look for her abroad, among stran-
gers, and things exterior to our own
minds. The only sure and establish-
ed throne of happiness is the mind;
and it is there alone we must prepare
ourselves for her reign, would we
hope to become her subjects. Look
then into your own mind. What do
you find there? A barren and solita-
ry waste, cheerless and uncultivated,
filled with thorns and thistles,
and briars, with nothing to delight,
nothing to exhilarate? Or do you dis-
cover a highly cultivated plain? a
garden filled with the most pleasing
and useful productions of labor and
taste? the most delightful parterres
of flowers, interspersed among the
lofty and useful cedars of Lebanon
and oaks of the forest?—And yet no
one can be so engrossed and amused
by the operations of his own mind, as
to be indifferent to, and unaffected by
external objects. But every man may
derive much gratification from the
study and employment of his mind,
and the fanciful and delightful play-
ings of the imagination.

Learn to direct to the best advan-
tage every external occurrence. To
know thyself, is the first lesson; to
control your feelings and passions,
the second; to improve, by informing
your mind, storing it with moral and
virtuous axioms, and cultivating its
sensibilities and taste, the third; to
regulate yourself on all occasions and
at all times, by the moral maxims
you have acquired, and the virtuous
resolutions you have formed, is the
fourth; to look upon the bright side
of things, considering every thing as
ordained for "universal good," and
endeavoring to turn every occurrence
to some salutary purpose, relying
upon the superintendence of Provi-
dence, to aid and prosper your en-
deavors, the fifth; and, in all cases,
even in the most unprosperous and
disastrous results of your exertions,
and most dark and gloomy prospect
of affairs, to trust, with cheerfulness
and humility, to the great Disposer
of events; and above all, to look for-
ward, with buoyant hopes and the
most animating confidence, to a re-
ward hereafter of all your labors and
tribulations, if not in this world, at
least in the glorious and eternal state
of felicity and unspeakable enjoyment
to come; this is the sixth and last les-
son in the acquisition of happiness.—
Selfishness is an enemy to happiness.
On the contrary, a liberal indulgence
of our naturally social feelings, by
contributing all in our power to the
happiness of others, is a fruitful
source of happiness in ourselves.
Two prominent pillars of happiness
are sympathy and charity; and the
surest and most inexhaustible foun-
tain of happiness here, is a cheering
and animating hope, a steadfast and
unwavering confidence of happiness
hereafter. The Christian, who is never
haunted by the haggard ghost of
scepticism, but goes on his way re-
joicing, eager in pursuit of endless
felicity, with fullness of hope, a clear
conscience and spotless character,
must be the happiest of mortals.

PETER FENSE.

January 1st, 1823.

A HAPPY NEW-YEAR.

In the midst of these days of festi-
vity and good cheer, we suppose it

will not be taken amiss if we wish a
happy season to our friends; that is
to say our patrons.—Good wishes
are as cheap as pigs' feet, it is true;
you can buy a bushel of them for a
penny—but we think they have de-
preciated, like paper money, only be-
cause there is a great deal of spiri-
ous in the market. A right hearty
good wish is a good thing, and de-
serves a kind return. These "merry
christmas" and "happy new-year"
wishes are very apt to be sheer coun-
terfeits of the genuine coin. If you
are poor they may mean by it "be
ye clothed, be ye fed"—if in good
keeping, they intend to convey to you
advice to call for a mug of beer and
be merry over it—and whether poor
or rich, or between poverty and rich-
es, ten to one but they expect a chris-
mas box or a new-year's gift for the
compliment. The news boy, for in-
stance, he wants your money—and
all the little boys and girls expect su-
gar plums and gingerbread biscuits
for catching you with the salutation
in the morning. Jack pulls off his hat
and is as polite as a French dancing
master—he wants sixpence; and then
even your gentry calculate on tipping
a glass of your Madeira for their
gentility's sake. But the printer!
what asks he for?—He wishes you
happy that you may feel rich—rich
that you may feel generous—generous
that you may take his paper if
you do not, and continues to take it
if you do, and that he may never have
to set up the lamentation—"the har-
vest is past, the summer is ended,
and he is not—PAID." Is not all this
very right and clever? Our word for
it, you'll say it is. *Trenton Emporium.*

A PARISIAN ANECDOTE.

Previous to the French revolution
a country parson had become the in-
tendant of a province, and had got a
fine house at Paris.—This circum-
stance so strongly excited the emu-
lation of one of his country coun-
sins, that persuading himself his un-
cle would at least do something
handsome for him, he resolved,
though in the midst of the winter, to
pay him a visit at the capital. To be
better received, he contrived to an-
nounce his intention of coming to
town.

Accordingly, arriving late in the
evening at the hotel of his uncle, he
was admitted by the servants, and
informed that the intendat could not
be seen; that supper was ordered for
him, and that he must of necessity
sup alone. Instead of plenty of good
bread and cheese, or bacon, which
the countryman would have prefer-
red to what he had, he was present-
ed with a dish of chocolate, and a so-
litary biscuit; and being previously
shown his bed, in a closet upon the
same floor, he was left to repose.
Sleeping in a down bed, and himself
probably weary over night, it is not
surprising he should sleep till nine
the next morning; and his being plac-
ed in a kind of recess, or closet, he
saw no light, and naturally supposed
it was not day. He therefore took
another nap until noon; but not then
hearing the least stir in the house,
though he was rather disconcerted,
he did not attempt to knock or call
any of the servants till morning;
when one of them, who was in the
secret, making his appearance about
half dressed, and with a candle in
his hand, in a tone of affected sur-
prise, asked the countryman what he
wanted? "To get up an you please,"
was the answer. "What, (replied
the domestic) do you want to alarm
the whole house? Why there is no-
body stirring yet—it is not above one
o'clock in the morning. Then leav-
ing the new guest, though not able
to compose himself, he restrained his
impatience till midnight; when knock-
ing again, another servant made his
appearance, with a bottle of water in
one hand, and a light in the other.
"Are you unwell sir, (said he,) why
do you make such a disturbance so
early in the morning, when there is
not a single soul stirring in the whole
city, it is not more than 3 o'clock!"
The poor stranger, now finding no
resource but patience, again betook
himself to his dark retreat; but at
the expiration of three hours more,
racked by hunger and impatience, he
could no longer contain himself; he
now made more alarm than before,
and was again told it was not day.
"Pardieu, (replied he,) day or not
day, let me out. I have no relish for
such a cursed country as this, where
a man may be starved to death be-
fore morning." He was accordingly
let out, and being starlight, it was
some hours before this poor devil,
(sufficiently weaned from expecta-
tions of his uncle's hospitality) was
able to ascertain the full extent of
the deception.